## A GRAVE FINANCIAL CRISIS IS ON.

The Nation's Credit Endangered by the Present Unsatisfactory Condition of the Currency-All Parties Strongly Appealed to for Help to Save the Country's Fipancial Credit

Washington, Jan. 29.—The president to-day sent to congress the following special message on the financial question:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of congress the condition of our national finances and in connection with this subject indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by congress.

In the meatime the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence to our finan-cial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among

our people.
Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury, I am now convinced that its rejection by the congress and our pres-ent advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation.

ALL PARTIES EQUALLY CONCERNED.

With natural resources unlimited in varied productive strength and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

It is hardly disputed that this pre-

dicament confronts us to-day. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to see a patriotic duty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammeled by the prejudice of partisanship and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage. We may well remember that if we are affected with financial difficulties all our people in all stations of life are concerned and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion.

It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision a safe and reasonable protection.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE WIDESPREAD. The real trouble which confronts us is a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrasament attending the efforts of the government, under existing laws, to procure gold, and, to a greater extent, out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the treasury or fulfilling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The only way left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were author uzed nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages, they are made payable in of specially in gold, which, in existing conditions, detracta largely and in an increasing ratio their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government

The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single govern-ment obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears in-

duce them to hoard it at home. WEARNESS OF PRESENT METHODS.

We have outstanding about \$500,-000,000 of currency notes of the government for which gold may be demanded, and curiously enough the law requires that when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury, nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties who profit by it or otherwise see an advantage in repeating the operation. More than \$300,000,000 of these notes have already been redeemed in gold and, notwithstanding such redemption, they are still outstanding.

Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest bearing debt has been increased \$100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold to replenish our coin reserve. Two issues were made, amounting to \$50,000,000 each—one in January and the other in November. As a result of the first

of about ten months, nearly hon to receive on the sale of bonds \$103,000,000 in gold were drawn the legal tender and treasury notes to be retired, and los course when they the second issue necessary and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold was realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$79,000,000 in gold were expended without any can-cellation of government obligations or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

CONDITIONS OF DEEPEST GRAVITY. The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention. More than \$172,000,000 in gold have been drawn out of the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipping abroad or hoarding at home. While nearly \$103,000,000 of the same were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about \$79,000,000, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time. The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repeating the ex-

hausting operation at shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

Conditions are certainly supervening to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less use-

ful for that purpose. An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high na-tional character. Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy re-

ALL CLASSES EQUALLY INTERESTED.

The aggravations that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss not only to our national credit, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than \$63,000,000, but it is not in gold and therefore does not meet our difficulty.

I cannot see that difference of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now appar-ent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse.

NOT A QUESTION AS TO SILVER. Whatever ideas may be insisted on as to silver or bimetallism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully or wrongfully acquired, as a basis of national credit — a necessity in the honorable discharging of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency. do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency, if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements

Besides the treasury notes which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly 500 millions of dollars, there will fall due in 1904, 100 millions of bonds issued during the last year, for which we have re ceived gold, and in 1907 nearly 600 millions of 4 per cent, bonds issued in 1867. Shall the payments of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our national honor and national solvency demands, we should not destroy or even imperil our ability to supply ourselves with gold for that purpose.

While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a conse-quence I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promotly passed. I therefore beg the congress to give the subject immediate

LONG TERM GOLD BONDS ADVISED.

In my opinion the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United states legal tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We would be relieved from the humiliat-ing process of issuing bonds to procure gold to be immediately and repeatedly drawn out on these obligations for the purpose not related to the benefit of our government or our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they should be sold only for gold or its representative and because there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not containing this stipulation.

I suggest that the bonds be issued in denominations of \$20 and \$50 and their multiples, and that they bear interest at a rate of not exceeding 3 per cent per annum. I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their dates. We of the in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than \$59,000,000 in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period

are thus retired or redeemed in gold

they should be cancelled.
These bonds under existing laws could be deposited in national banks as security for circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited except bonds outstand-ing bearing only 2 per cent interest and which sell in the market at less than par.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO LEGISLATION. National banks should not be allowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination that \$10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the treasurer, except for re demption and retirement, they should be canceled and notes of the denomination of \$10 and upwards issued in their stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denomination under \$10.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, al-lowing all other duties to the govern-ment to be paid in any other form of

money.

I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our law if we are to enjoy a complete re-instatement of a sound financial con-cition. They need not interefere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or state banks since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme. Objection has been made to the is-

suance of interest bearing obliga-tions for the purpose of retiring the non-interest bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original bond issue, the proceeds of which in gold bonds, constitute the reserve for the payment of these notes, amounted to \$70,326,250 on January 1, 1805, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be \$9,145,000 dating from January 1, 1895.

DETERMINED TO SAVE THE CREDIT. While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account, these figures are given by way of suggesting that their existence has not been free from interest charges, and that the longer they are outstanding, judging from the experience of the last year, the more ex-pensive will they become.

In conclusion I desire to frankly

confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, however, refrain from adding to an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present congress in any reasonable meas-ure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or cheeking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest honor every national obligation. GROVER CLEVELAND.

The Executive Mansion, January 28,

NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

A Bill to Carry Out the Fresident's Suggestions Laid Before the House. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. - Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee of the house has introduced a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the president's message, and has notified his committee to meet to-morrow morning to consider the bill. It is as follows:

An act to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States notes, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the senate and

house of representatives of the United

States of America in congress assem-

bled, that, in order to enable the secretary of the treasury to procure and maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States legal tender notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," he is hereby authorized to issue and sell at not less than par in gold, except as provided in a section of this act, United States registered or coupon bonds, in denominations of \$20 and of \$50 and multiples of said sums respectively, payable fifty years after date in gold coin of the United States of the present weight and fine-ness, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly in like coin; and such bonds and the interest thereon shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions as the bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled, act to authorize the refunding of the national debt." Such bonds may be sold and delivered in the United States or elsewhere as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of

the government. Section 2-That whenever any other legal tender notes or treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold they shall be cancelled and not reissued and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized in his discretion, to re-ceive United States legal tender notes and treasury notes, issued under the aforesaid act of July 14, 1890, in payment for any of the bonds issued un-der the preceding section of this set and the notes so received shall be cancelled and not reissued.

Section 3-That hereafter national banking associations may take out circulating notes in the manner now provided by law, to an amount equal to the par value of bonds deposited to secure the same. But this provision shall not apply to any bonds now outstanding bearing interest at the rate

of 3 per cent only. Section 4—That hereafter no national bank notes of a less denomination than \$10 shall be issued and as rapidly as such notes of denominations than \$10 shall be received into the treasury, otherwise than for redemp-tion and retirement, they shall be cancelled and an equal amount of notes of like character but in denomina-

tions of \$10 and multiples thereof shall be issued in their places. All silver certificates now outstanding. denominations more than \$10, shall, when received into the treusury of the United States, be retired and canceled and silver certificates in denominations less than \$10 shall be is-

sued in their stead. Section 5-That from and after the first day of July, 1995, all duties on imports shall be paid in gold only and all taxes, debts and demands, other than duties on imports, accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, treasury notes, United States notes, silver certificates or notes of national

Section 6-That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the pro-visions of the preceding sections be and they are hereby repealed; and a sum sufficient to carry the provisions of this act into effect be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

In the house the message and bill were referred to the committee on banking and currency, and in the senate the message was referred to the finance committee.

Another Big Gold Withdrawal. NEW YORK, Jan 29 .- Engagements of gold to-day for export aggregated \$3,500,000.

A DIVORCED MAN'S REVENCE. Farmer Hardwick Kills His Er-Wife's Brother and Ends Bis Life.

MEXICO, Mo., Jan. 28 .- Daniel Hardwick went to the house of James Ward, four miles south of here, yesterday and called the latter to the fence. After a few words Hardwick drew a revolver and shot Ward three times in the heart. He died instantly. Hardwick then ran down the road

a short distance and shot himself in the head. He lived only a few hours. Last Thursday Mrs. Hardwick was granted a divorce in the circuit court on the ground of non-support and brutal treatment. She was a sister of the murdered man, and Hardwick claimed that her affections had been alienated from him by her folks, espe-cially James. This is supposed to be the reason he committed murder and

TWO REGIMENTS RELIEVED. The Brooklyn Strike Rapidly Drawing to an End-Strikers Still Hopeful.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 29. - So peace ful is the situation here to-day that the authorities have relieved a portion of the militia from duty, permitting the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments and the First battery to return to New York.

The number of cars run to-day is reported to be 434, the usual number being 1,000. It is alleged that twenty of the strikers went back to work for the Brooklyn Heights company to-

The managers of the strike profess to believe that the companies will yet be obliged to make terms.

An Innocent Man Long Punished. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 29. - Governor Stone issued a pardon to-day to Willis Burns, colored, of Randolph county, who has been in the penitentiary since 1888 serving a twentyfive year term for alleged criminal assault upon Annie White of Moberly, Recently the woman died. She made a death bed confession in which she swore Burns was not guilty but had been convicted on perjured testimony.

France's Last Marshal Dead. Paris, Jan. 29.-Francois Certain Canrobert, the last field marshal of France, died to-day after a long illness. The rank was instituted as far back as the year 1185, since when there have been 334 marshals of France, sixty-seven of whom were appointed during the present century, but Canrobert, sturdy old warrior that he was, outlived them all.

Swallowed a Dlamond.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 29. -Charley McCarthy, a gambler and exconvict, last night robbed Samuel Usher of Lawrence of a \$500 diamond stud while Usher and a party of friends were in a saloon here. Carthy was caught, but swallowed the stud. He is confined at the city jail and Sergeant Spickens and a doctor are in attendance.

Twenty Thousand Awarded.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29.-The jury in the case of Mrs. Sarah O. Spencer vs. the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway brought in a verdict awarding \$20,000 damages to her. She claimed \$100,000 for injuries received in an accident at Texarkana May 24 last. She is crippled for life.

Severe Cold in Oklahoma. HENNESSY, Ok., Jan. 29 .- The temperature was below zero last night. Much suffering prevails among settlers in the Cherokee outlet, many of whom are unable to procure sufficient protection. Snow has fallen to the depth of three inches and has drifted several feet high.

Altgeld as a Labor Leader. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29.-The statement is made by a labor leader that the position dent of the Universal Labor union, which is now in process of organiza-tion, would be tendered to Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois within the

next few weeks. Leavenworth's Mayor Burned Out. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 29 .-Mayor Samuel Dodsworth's printing and binding establishment was badly wrecked by fire at 7 o'clock this morning. Loss about \$5,000, covered by insurance.

NEWS NOTES.

The department of agriculture will ship mail sacks of garden and field seeds to Nebraska sufferers.

Claus Spreckles, the Hawaiian-American all-round augar king, has branched out as an anti-monopolist, and is fighting the Pacific railways. The Guatemalan colony in New

York is said to be preparing to furnish their country its sinews of war with Mexico.

Milton B. Matson, in prison at San Jose, Cal., for issuing forged checks, turns out to be a woman. She has masqueraded as a man for sixteen years.

## REPUBLICAN PREFERENCES.

PRESIDENTIAL STRAWS FOR THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

## OPINIONS FROM ALL OVER THE LAND

At the National Capital the Preponderance of Sentiment Is for Tom Reed -Ohio Is for McHinley and Indiana for Harrison-McKinley Second Choice of a Grest Many.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29.—The Commercial-Gazette prints two pages of preferences for the next Republican nomination for president from representative Republicans all over the country, and especially from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, New York and Wash-ington city. In its summary it says: "Ohio is for McKinley and Indiana for ex-President Harrison. New York hardly knows where she stands. The Republicans of the Empire state are holding off, in the end to either dictate the nominee, or failing in that, to drive the best bargain they can with the man they see is bound to win. One New Yorker declares himself for ex-Governor

"West Virginia seems to be for the best man, whoever he may be. One West Virginian declares himself for Senator-elect Elkins, white several Republicans of that state express a preference for Judge Nathan Goff for second place on the ticket. Governor McKinley seems to be the first choice of the Republicans of Keptucky.

"At the national capital the preponderance of sentiment appears to be for Tom Reed. Attention is called to the declaration for Reed by General John Beatty of Columbus. In the Washington interviews it was sought to obtain expressions from either senators or representatives from every state in the union. McKinley seems to be their second choice, while Harrison, Allison and others have quite a respectable following."

LEFT ENTIRELY DESTITUTE.

A Subscription To He Taken Up for Mrs. Eate Chase Sprague.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29. - A well known lawyer of this city writes a letter to the Post to inform the publie that Mrs. Catherine Chase, the daughter of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, the divorced wife of ex-Governor Sprague of Rhode Island, is entirely destitute. Her home was sold last week under a deed of trust for just enough to cover the mortgage and costs, although it is worth three or four times that amount, and is assessed for more than it brought.

Thirty years ago Mrs. Chase was the belle of Washington, and without a rival. It is doubtful if there is a woman in this country who has en-joyed so much admiration and so many social conquests, but the other side of her life has been very dark and few women have suffered as she has done. It is proposed to appeal to her father's old friends and admirers to subscribe a sufficient fund to enable her to spend the rest of her days in peace.

AN OHIO TOWN BURNED. A Gasoline Explosion Results in the De-

struction of Sixteen Buildings. ELMORE, O., Jan. 29 .- A fire which was started by a gasoline explosion in the kitchen of the American hotel at 7:30 o'clock last evening destroyed the principal part of the business portion of the town, and at least two lives have been lost. A strong wind was blowing at the time the fire started, and the American hotel was soon a mass of flames,

girls employed in the hotel, Maggie Flynn and Mary O'Malley, were hemmed in by the flames, and were forced to jump from a second story window. Miss O'Malley was fatally burned and cannot live. Miss Flynn was seriously hurt and it is believed she will die. Sixteen buildings in all were destroyed.

THE INCOME TAX.

Members of Congress Gratified at the Outlook for Revenue.

Washington, Jan. 29.-Members of congress who believe in the income tax as an equitable method of raising revenues are gratified at the unexpectedly good showing of the preliminary canvass made by the collectors of internal revenue at the direction of Secretary Carlisle. They believe that the greater the amount realized from the tax the more popular it will become and the firmly rooted as a part of the policy of the government.

Eight Thousand Men Idle. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 29.—All the collieries of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal company will be idle during the coming week. Eight thousand men will be without employment. Superintendent Lowell says the coal trade was never known to be so dull.

Destitution in Wisconsin-GRANTSBURG, Wis., Jan. 29.—Reports from the town of Rusk, this county, confirm the news of terrible suffering and starvation in that town. One fifth of the people are without prop-er food, and a large number of them have not a pound of flour in the house.

Fought a Duel With Pistole RINTON, W. Va., Jan. 29 .- M. F. Wykoff and Fred Nihoof, an engineer, fought with pistols and Nihoof received a fatal wound. Nihoof at his home in the parlor with his wife. Wykoff was arrested and is in jail. He was also shot in the leg.

Populists Out for 1896. TOPERA, Kan., Jan. 29 .- The Popu-

list state central committee will open headquarters in Topeka about the middle of February, and enter at once upon the campaign of 1895 and

THE MAFIA IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Seciety Has Again Regan Opera-tions in the Crescent City. New ORLEANS, Jan. Jan. 29 .- The Italian Mafia has again begun opera-tions in this city. The marder of the Italian, Tony Chisest of Chicago in the Italian quarter of the city Wednesday merning, was followed yesterday by a letter from the Masia to one of the wealthiest Italians in the city, demanding \$2,000 on pain of as-assination. Chisesi was naurdored to wipe out a debt which he had against two members of the assessin-tion, one of them who had just served a term in the penitentiary. The mur-derers fled to Thibodeaux, about seventy miles from the city, and have

so far eluded capture.

The letter demanding money was to A. Montelone, a large shoe manufacturer, and one of the wealthiest Italians in the city. letter demanded that he go to Don-aldaville, in the same section of the state as Thibodeaux, and place \$3,000 behind a tree in the woods, would be known by a red rag hang-ing from one of the limbs. It stated that the woods would be closely watched and advised that no police be brought to the scene. It threatened assassination in case the police were notified. Montelone was very much frightened, but finally cided to place the matter in the hands of the police and appeal for protec-tion. The police and better class of Italians think that it is a genuine letter and that the mafia, which has been silent since the lynching, has again sprung into existence

Alleged Train Robbers Captured. PINE BRUFF, Ark., Jan. 29.—Constables brought to this city and placed in jail two young men said to answer the description of McNelll Cotton Belt train robbers.

Campbell Wins the Contest. LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 29.-E. F. Campbell won the contest and will represent Kansas university in the state oratorical contest. His oration was "Social Condtions."

Brookfield Has a Blure-

BROOKFIELD, Mo., Jan. 29. - The Doggett Hardware company was burned out last night. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$13,709. The origin of the fire is unknown.

the Commercial hotel, the oldest and one of the best of this place. Loss,

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

ALMA, Kan., Jan. 29. - Fire destroyed

\$5,000; insurance, \$2,000. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS NOTES.

Marshal Canrobert, the last marshal of France, is dying. Emperor William of Germany writes a flowery letter to "my army" on his 36th birthday.

Efforts will be made to get a hearing on the Ady-Martin contest case in the senate this week. Ed Bennett, alias Ed Clark, leader

of a band of Florida outlaws, was arrested at Wichits, Kan. The Union Pacific railroad Inid off one thousand men lust week, owing

to poor business, and more may be Missouri Valley College of Marshal has secured a legacy by the will of the late John Denny of Syrscuse, Mo.,

At Rolla, Mo., Dolly Worner, 22 years of age, committed suicide in a

store by swallowing ten grains of strychnine.

Miss Bertelis of near Martinsburg, Mo., secured \$3,000 judgment against Chris Marburg for breach of promise and seduction.

THE MARKETS.

HANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan 22.—WHEAT—Car lots by sample on track, at Hansas City, at the close were quoted nominally as tollows:
No. 2 hard, 516,550 No. 3 hard, 500: No. 4 hard, 400: rejected, 45,480: No. 2 red. 502 51c: No. 3 red, 49250c No. 4 red, 49c: rejected, 47a No. 3 red nominally, 55255c; No. 4 red, nominally, 54055a

nominally, \$6505c.

Sales by sample on track, Kansas Civy: No. 3 mixed corn, \$660 3 cars 4/c No. 3 mixed, nominally \$3c. No. 4 mixed, nominally 33c. No. 2 white, 5 cars 4ic. No. 2 white, nominally, 40a Cans Sand-Lower: 40c 381 per 103 lbs in

bulk Miller Sund -German, steady, \$1 40 B 155 per 100 lbs RYE-Firm: No. 3, nominally 50c. No. 3, 48c. FLARRED-Dull: nordinally 50c. No. 3, 48c. FLARRED-Dull: nordinally 60c. No. 3, 48c. FLARRED-Dull: nordinally 60c. No. 3, 48c. Flarred 60c. 10c. Grop-Firm; 60c. 10c. Grop-Firm; 77650c per owt sacked.

Hay—Receipts, 31 cars; market dult and weak. Timothy, fancy, 810 choice, 1932 50; No. 1, 8028 5); clover, mixed, 3.5028 low grade, 1627.50; No. 1 8036 50; No. 2, 84.5025; packing hay, 82.5024 51. Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 -The following table shows the range of prices for active futures on the board of trade to-day:

Jan. 28.	Op'nd	Hig t	Lo at	Jan.	100
WHEAT Jon May	80	8014 83%	50 50%	1.0% 88%	9
CORN- July May	63 6514	65 %	61% 41% 44%	64% 64%	62% 45% 45%
OATS- Jan May	40% 20% 20%	4514 1954 1954	1814 1814 29	1816 1816 1916	28% 28% 29%
PORK-Jan May	89% 10 82% 10 75	29 % 10 82 % 10 75	10 39% 10 57%	10 83 % 10 87 %	29 1/4 10 60 10 65
May	6 575	8 73	6 50% 5 70	670	6 72%
S. Rinn-Jan May	5 5734	5 63	5 12%	5 1014	5 88

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK.

Kansas Cirv. Mo, An. 29—Cattle-Receipts since Saturday. 4,143: calves, 99; shipped Saturday. 1,892. The market for steers and cows was active and steady to strong. though it closed weak Texas cows, feeders, calves and bulls steady Texas steers opened too higher and closed dull and weak.

Dressed beef and export steers, 8424 60; cows and helfers, vi.50 43 45: meal fed Texas steers, 13 23 96: Texas and Indian steers, 22 19 (8:30 Western cows, 22.73 Texas and Indian cows, 21.90(2.10; stockers and feeders, 22.25 (3.35 mixed, 22.10)(29.75

Hogi - Receipts since Saturday, 5,230 ship-ped Saturday, 771. The market opened about 5c higher and lost the gain. The top was \$4.00 and the bulk was \$3.91 to \$4.25 for top and

Sho to the control of tons. The demand was strong; the market active and I \$2000 higher.
The following are representative sales.

150 inut. 140 3 55 8 mut. 79 3 50 481 fed Wat 140 3 50 842 fed Wat 89 3 50 50 lambs. 67 3 50 50 lambs. 94 3 51 19 yr. 106 3 55 3 mut. 123 3 00 1009 T m'lm 42 3 30 6 buoks. 155 8 70 1 buok. 207 2 50